

The Spirit of Democracy.

"PRINCIPLES AND MEASURES, AND MEN THAT WILL CARRY THOSE PRINCIPLES AND MEASURES INTO EFFECT."

BY JAMES R. MORRIS.

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POETRY.

THE MOTHERLESS.

You're weary, precious ones! your eyes
Are wandering far and wide;
Think ye of her, who knew so well
Your tender thoughts to guide;
Who could to wisdom's sacred lore
Your fixed attention claim?—
Ah! never from your hearts erase
That blessed mother's name!

'Tis time to say your evening hymn,
My youngest infant dove!
Come press thy velvet cheek to mine,
And learn the lay of love;
My sheltering arms can clasp you all,
My poor deserted throng!
Cling, as you used to cling to her
Who sings the angel's song.

Begin, sweet birds! the accustomed strain;
Come, warble loud and clear;
Alas! alas! you're weeping all,
You're sobbing in my ear!
Good night!—go say the prayer she taught
Beside your little bed;
The lips that used to bless you there
Are silent with the dead!

A father's hand your course may guide,
Amid the thorns of life;
His care protect those shrinking plants
That dread the storms of strife;
But who upon your infant hearts
Shall like the mother write?
Who touch the strings that rule the soul?—
Dear, smitten flock!—Good night!

SPEECH

OF

MR. LYNN BOYD, OF KY.
In reply to the Hon. John White, relative to the charge of bargain between Messrs. Adams and Clay, in the presidential election of 1824-25.

[Continued.]

MR. CLAY AND GEN. JACKSON.
While Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams stood before the public at open defiance with each other, we have evidence that the former was on friendly if not intimate terms with Gen. Jackson. The following statements were made on oath before the Senate of Kentucky, viz:

"Other Keene stated, that in the fall of 1824, eight or ten days before Mr. Clay started for Washington city, he asked Mr. Clay, in conversation, whether he had written to Gen. Jackson to come to his house and go on to Washington with him? Mr. Clay said he had.

"Francis McAllen stated, that on the morning Mr. Clay started for Washington, in the fall of 1824, in the presence of several gentlemen he heard Mr. Clay say he had written to Gen. Jackson to come through Lexington and go on to Washington with him, but had received no answer, and had given him out."

Gen. R. K. Call, in a letter to General Van Ness, dated Feb. 4, 1825, gives an account of the first meeting of Mr. Clay and Gen. Jackson after the electoral election in 1824, in the following words, viz:

"As Gen. Jackson, Major Eaton, and myself, were returning from the Capitol, after passing through the Rotunda we were overtaken by Mr. Clay, who approached Gen. Jackson with his usual pleasing address, and with the following familiar and friendly language: 'Gen. Jackson, I have a quarrel with you: why did you not let me know you were coming by Lexington? I certainly should have waited for your arrival.' And to the best of my recollection he added, 'We should have travelled together.'"

In addition to this testimony, we have the admission of Mr. Clay himself, that friendly relations had been re-established between him and Gen. Jackson prior to the election of 1824. In one of his addresses to the public, in vindication of his vote for Mr. Adams, he speaks as follows, viz:

"Such was the state of our relations at the commencement of the session of Congress in 1823, the interval having passed without my seeing him. Soon after his arrival here to attend that session, I collected from certain indications that he had resolved upon a general amnesty, the benefit of which was to be extended to me. He became suddenly reconciled with some individuals between whom and himself there had been a long existing enmity. The greater part of the Tennessee delegation, (all, I believe, except Mr. Eaton and Gen. Cocke,) called on me together early in the session, for the express purpose, as I understood, of producing a reconciliation between us."

"I stated that the opinions I had expressed in the House of Representatives in regard to General Jackson's military transactions, had been sincerely entertained, and were still held; but that, being opinions in respect to public acts, they never had been supposed by me to form any just occasion for private enmity between us, and that none had been cherished on my part. Consequently, there was no obstacle on my side to a meeting with him, and maintaining a respectful intercourse."

Mr. Clay further says, he afterwards dined with General Jackson, and the General with him, and continued to exchange expressions of civility and respect.

THE EVENT.

There were seemingly many reasons, as well as a private as of a public nature, why Mr. Clay should not vote for Mr. Adams, and should vote for Gen. Jackson.

Mr. Clay had been instrumental in inducing the people of the West to believe that Mr. Adams was an unsound statesman, peculiarly hostile to their interests, and an unscrupulous man.

Mr. Adams had denounced Mr. Clay as engaged in a long-continued intrigue to destroy him, pursuing his object by covert and dishonorable means.

Mr. Clay stood publicly pledged to expose Mr. Adams' errors, both of fact and opinion, and Mr. Adams had hurled at him an indignant defiance.

Mr. Clay's personal relations with Gen. Jackson were those of friendly intercourse.

Of Gen. Jackson's devotion to the interests of the West there could be no shadow of doubt. He had received more electoral votes than any other candidate.

He had received a large plurality of the popular votes.

He was the only candidate, except Mr. Clay, who had received any votes in Kentucky.

He was, without question, the second choice of a vast majority of the American People.

Mr. Adams was, and Gen. Jackson was not, a member of the Cabinet.

Mr. Clay and his colleagues were requested by an overwhelming majority of the Kentucky Legislature to vote for Gen. Jackson as the undoubted second choice of the people of that State.

Nevertheless, Mr. Clay voted for Mr. Adams, and gave him the vote of Kentucky.

He carried with him the votes of Ohio, where Mr. Adams received but 12,280 popular votes out of 50,000, of Illinois, where he received but 1,542 out of 4,700, and of Missouri, where he received but 311 votes out of 2,700.

Under these circumstances, it was but natural that the people of the entire West, and particularly of Kentucky, should have been shocked and astounded on learning that the vote of that State had been cast for Mr. Adams, and especially, as it was followed by that other remarkable circumstance of the offer by Mr. Adams and the acceptance by Mr. Clay of the office of Secretary of State. They felt mortified and indignant at the manner in which their feelings and their will had been trampled under foot and their dearest interests betrayed into the hands of him whom they had been taught to regard as their worst enemy; and they awaited the return of their Representatives to call them to a strict account.

THE MOTIVE.

A few days prior to the election, rumors of an attempt of the friends of Mr. Adams to buy the Presidency, by offering the office of Secretary of State to Mr. Clay, were rife at Washington. These rumors were brought before the public by a letter from Washington to the Editor of the Columbian Observer, a newspaper then printed in Philadelphia. That letter was as follows, viz:

"Dear Sir: I take up my pen to inform you of one of the most disgraceful transactions that ever covered with infamy the Republican ranks. Would you believe that men professing Democracy could be found base enough to lay the axe at the root of the tree of Liberty? Yet, strange as it is, it is not less true. To give you a full history of this transaction would far exceed the limits of a letter. I shall, therefore, at once proceed to give you a brief account of such a bargain as can only be equalled by the famous Burr conspiracy of 1801. For some time past the friends of Clay have hinted that they like the Swiss, would fight for those who would pay best. Overtures were said to have been made by the friends of Adams to the friends of Clay, offering him the appointment of Secretary of State for his aid to elect Adams. And the friends of Clay gave this information to the friends of Jackson, and hinted, that if the friends of Jackson would offer the same price they would close with them. But none of the friends of Jackson would descend to such barter and sale. It was not believed by any of the friends of Jackson that this contract would be ratified by the members from the States who voted for Mr. Clay. I was of opinion, when I first heard of this transaction, that men professing any honorable principle could not, and would not, be transferred, like the planter does his negroes, or the farmer his team and horses. No alarm was excited; we believed the Republic was safe. The nation having delivered Jackson into the hands of Congress, backed by a large majority of their votes, there was, on my mind, no doubt that Congress would respond to the will of the nation, by electing the individual they had declared to be their choice. Contrary to this expectation, it is now ascertained to a certainty, that Henry Clay has transferred his interest to John Quincy Adams. As a consideration of this abandonment of duty to his constituents, it is said and believed, should this unhappy coalition prevail, Clay is to be appointed Secretary of State. I have no fears on my mind; I am clearly of opinion we shall defeat every combination. The force of public opinion must prevail, or there is an end to Liberty."

To this letter Mr. Clay responded as follows: "A CARD.
"I have seen, without any other emotion than that of ineffable contempt, the abuse which has been poured out upon me by a scurrilous paper printed in this city, and by other kindred prints and persons, in regard to the Presidential election. The Editor of one of those prints, ushered forth in Philadelphia, called the Columbian Observer, for which I do not subscribe, and which I have not ordered, had the impudence to transmit to me his vile paper of the 29th inst. In that number is inserted a letter, purporting to have been written in this city, on the 26th instant, by a member of the House of Representatives belonging to the Pennsylvania delegation. I believe it to be a forgery; but if it be genuine, I pronounce the member, whoever he may be, a base and infamous calumniator—a dastard and a liar; and if he dare unveil himself and avow his name, I will hold him responsible, as I here admit myself to be, TO ALL THE LAWS WHICH GOVERN AND REGULATE MEN OF HONOR."

"H. CLAY.

"31st January, 1825."

Three days thereafter Mr. Kremer made public the following reply:

"ANOTHER CARD.

"George Kremer, of the House of Representatives, tenders his respects to the Honorable 'H. Clay,' and informs him, that, by reference to the Editor of the Columbian Observer, he may ascertain the name of the writer of a letter of the 25th ultimo, which, it seems, has afforded so much concern to 'H. Clay.' In the mean time, George Kremer holds himself ready to prove, to the satisfaction of unprejudiced minds, enough to satisfy them of the accuracy of the statements which are contained in that letter, to the extent that they concern the course and conduct of 'H. Clay.'—Being a Representative of the People, he will not fear to 'cry aloud and spare not,' when their rights and privileges are at stake."

"GEORGE KREMER.

"February 3, 1825."

Mr. Clay then shifted his ground, and demanded an investigation by the House of Representatives, of which he was Speaker. As the House itself was composed in a great measure of the instruments by which this bargain, if any existed, was to be consummated, Mr. Kremer did not consider it the proper tribunal to make such an investigation, and refused to meet Mr. Clay's issue before that body. Besides, Mr. Adams was not yet elected, nor was Mr. Clay Secretary of State; and however well satisfied men might be that such an arrangement had been agreed upon, or become tacitly understood, it was not easy to prove men's intentions, when no overt act had been committed.

What was then rumor became fact, however, upon the organization of the Administration. Many thought they saw in that arrangement both the cause and the effect of Mr. Adams' election, and the confirmation of Mr. Kremer's charge.

When the Kentucky members returned home, their constituents demanded to know why they had voted for Mr. Adams against Gen. Jackson, in violation of the public will? I will now show what was their answer.

HON. FRANCIS JOHNSON'S EXCUSE.
The following testimony was given under oath before the Senate of Kentucky, viz:

"James M. Millan, of the House of Representatives, stated in reply to interrogatories, that Mr. Francis Johnson was at Tompkinsville, in Monroe county, after his return home subsequent to the Presidential election, where he was asked how he came to vote for Mr. Adams? Mr. Johnson answered that he voted for Mr. Adams to get Mr. Clay made Secretary of State. He made this declaration repeatedly in conversation, and witness believed in a public speech. He said that Mr. Adams for President, and Mr. Clay his Secretary, would conduce more to the interests of the west than Gen. Jackson President, with we know not whom for his Secretary, and that Mr. Clay might, perhaps, succeed him."

The following confirmation of Mr. McMillan's testimony was furnished soon afterwards, viz: "We, whose names are undersigned, do hereby certify, that some time subsequent to the last Presidential election, we heard Francis Johnson, Esq. in the town of Tompkinsville, Monroe county, give as a reason for voting for John Quincy Adams that if Mr. Adams was elected President, Mr. Clay would be Secretary of State; but that if Gen. Jackson was elected President, Mr. Clay would not be Secretary; and that he believed, Mr. Adams for President, with Mr. Clay for Secretary, would conduce more to the interest of the west than Gen. Jackson for President, with we know not whom for Secretary. We do not pretend to give Mr. Johnson's precise words; but we say positively, that the above is true in substance, and we know we are not mistaken."

WILLIAM HOWARD, ISAAC JACKSON, JOSHUA RUSH, BENJAMIN RUSH, HOWARD MERCER, LEWIS FRANKLIN."

HON. DAVID TRIMBLE'S EXCUSE.

Before the Senate of Kentucky, Mr. Secret, a member of the House of Representatives, made the following statement in his testimony, viz:

"After his return from Congress in 1825, he heard Mr. Trimble give an apology for voting for Adams, that if Mr. Adams had not been elected Mr. Clay would not have been Secretary of State; and that if Gen. Jackson had been elected Mr. Adams would have been Secretary."

John Mason Jr. on the same occasion, testified as follows, viz:

"When witness heard that Trimble had voted for Adams he was surprised; and soon after his return he had a conversation with him about his vote, in which he gave as his reasons, that we ascertained if Mr. Adams was made President Mr. Clay would be made Secretary of State; and that if Gen. Jackson was made President, Mr. Clay would not be made Secretary; and that it would be better for us to have Adams, with Mr. Clay Secretary, than Gen. Jackson without him."

Micajah Harrison, in a letter to the editor of the Argus, dated 7th February, 1825, states as follows, viz:

"Without entering into all the minutiae of conversation which took place, I will state that the Hon. David Trimble observed to me, 'that (meaning, I supposed, the Kentucky delegation) had distinctly ascertained that if Adams were elected President Mr. Clay would be appointed his Secretary of State; and that if Gen. Jackson were elected President, Mr. Clay would not.'"

Jesse Summers, in a letter to Gen. Allen, of the Kentucky Senate, dated Feb. 5, 1825, says:

"I have heard Mr. David Trimble say, it was ascertained that if John Q. Adams was elected President, he would appoint Henry Clay Secretary of State; and he also stated, that, in all probability, if Gen. Jackson was elected, he would not. At the same time, Mr. Trimble stated, that the Representatives from this State, or a majority of them, thought that it would be better for us to have John Q. Adams President and Henry Clay Secretary of State, than to have Gen. Jackson President and some other person Secretary."

The following statement of twelve citizens of Lewis county, Kentucky, was subscribed and sworn to on the 24 day of November, 1827, viz:

"We, the subscribers, certify, on oath, that we were severally present at the Lewis county court, for October, 1825, and heard David Trimble make a speech, and he used the following language:—'When we went on last fall to the city of Washington, we found Mr. Crawford out of the question: the contest was between Gen. Jackson and John Quincy Adams. We ascertained that under no circumstances would General Jackson appoint our friend Henry Clay, Secretary of State; we ascertained that Mr. Adams would appoint our friend, Henry Clay, Secretary of State. Knowing this, then, fellow citizens, that Gen. Jackson would not, and Mr. Adams would, appoint our friend, Henry Clay, Secretary of State, if you expected me to vote for Gen. Jackson, you expected me to do that which I could not and would not do.'"

Signed, Jacob Fritzie, Jesse Hamrick, Henry Halbert, John Griffith, David C. Heath, William Davis, William Coffin, Ezekiah Griffith, Richard Fell, Wm. Hamblin, John Hendrick, David Tonkey."

There are further proofs of Mr. Trimble's excuse, but it is needless to name them.

HON. THOMAS METCALFE'S EXCUSE.

Among the evidence taken before the Senate of Kentucky is the following, viz:

"John S. Hill, of Bourbon, stated that in 1825, on the 4th or 5th of January, he went into Washington city in the evening, and was in company with Gen. Metcalfe, and asked him for information relative to the Presidential election. He said he knew little more than when he first arrived, or than witness; that the friends of Jackson would come to us and say, We hear you are going to vote for Mr. Adams; and the friends of Adams would come to us and say, We understand you are going to vote for Jackson; and so of the friends of Mr. Crawford. That we stood uncommitted, and we must know something about how the cabinet is to be filled."

The following is an extract from the statement of John Desha, dated Nov. 17, 1827, viz:

"After the common salutation took place, I said, 'Well, General, you have made us a President.' He answered, 'Yes.'"

"Do you think the people of Kentucky will be pleased with your vote?"

"I think they will when they hear my reasons."

"What are your reasons, sir?"

"Why we could not possibly get Mr. Clay into the cabinet without voting for and electing Mr. Adams; and we could not do without Mr. Clay's talents."

MR. WHITE (Mr. B. yielding the floor) asked if Mr. Clay's district, from that day to this, had elected any other representative than an anti Jackson man?

Mr. Boynton replied, he thought not. He held that every gentleman should represent first the views of his own constituents; but there could be no doubt that Mr. Clay's district was then for Gen. Jackson for the Presidency, over Mr. Adams.

MR. WHITE made some remark dissenting from this opinion.

MR. CLAY'S CONFESSION—HIS OWN AGENCY IN CONTROLLING THE EVENT.

Among the Kentucky members of Congress who voted for Mr. Adams, was the Hon. David White, who represented the Frankfort district. Mr. White, as well as a vast majority of his constituents, was in favor of General Jackson against Mr. Adams. From many leading men among his constituents he received letters shortly before the election, informing him, in substance, that they would be better satisfied with Mr. Adams President, and Mr. Clay Secretary of State, in view of his further advancement, than with Gen. Jackson for President without any provision for Mr. Clay. As specimens of these letters, I submit a couple of extracts which were published in 1825.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. J. J. Crittenden, now of the U. S. Senate, to the Hon. David White, dated Frankfort, Jan. 19, 1825:

"Thinking as I do of Mr. Clay—of his great integrity, his lofty American spirit, and his consummate ability—I believe it to be highly important to the public interest that he should occupy a distinguished station in the executive department. Under all the present circumstances, my first wish in regard to this subject (and it is one dictated both by my personal partialities and considerations of the public good) would be, that Jackson should be the President, and Clay his Secretary of State; and I really do believe that the common good is more concerned in Clay's being Secretary, than it is in the question whether Jackson or Adams should be the President."

Extract of a letter from F. P. Blair, Esq. to the Hon. David White, dated Frankfort, Jan. 19, 1825:

Mr. Blair, after commenting on the resolutions of the Legislature, says:

"But notwithstanding the adverse circumstance that Mr. Clay was identified with the minority, which, with the judge-breakers, (of whom I can speak freely, being one myself,) was considered in the fervor of roused feeling as almost being an enemy; yet, if it had been certain that his future prospects for the Presidency would be materially affected by it, I do not believe the vote on the resolutions would have passed. Or if it had been thought that Adams would give Mr. Clay the highest place in his cabinet, there is scarcely a doubt but that the vote would have been in favor of Adams. But the vote was taken under very different suppositions."

"For my own part I have no hesitation in saying that although Jackson is personally preferred to Adams by the people, (an inclination I feel in common with them,) yet, if it were known that Jackson would give such direction to the course of his administration by his appointments or otherwise, as to foster Adams' future views in preference to Clay's, there would be but one sentiment among the supporters of the latter in Kentucky. They would consider it as a true desertion of the

true western interests, which they feel vitally connected with the great principles advocated by Mr. Clay, and which they conceive in a great measure depend for their consummation upon the success of his future exertions. If, therefore, it should be perceived that the tendency of Gen. Jackson's measures, as President, would be to supplant Mr. Clay by promoting the views of Adams, then I have no doubt that the voice of all those who are in favor of Mr. Clay would be, 'If we are doomed to have Mr. Adams as President at some time let us have him now; if he has General Jackson's preference, let the General himself make way for him. We would rather have him now, at the expense of Clay.—But if Jackson gives earnest that he will throw his weight into the western scale, then let us throw our weight into his.' This, I believe, would be the decision of three fourths of the people of Kentucky."

By these and many other letters of similar import, Mr. White was induced to vote for Mr. Adams, believing that he was complying with the wishes of his constituents. In a letter to the editor of the Argus, dated June 27th, 1828, Mr. White himself uses the following language, viz:

"These letters, with many others of a like import, and on the same subject were received by me between the last of January and the 5th of February, 1825. My correspondents were numerous, and from the coincidence of their views and sentiments, I had reason to believe that it would be most agreeable to my constituents, and strictly consistent with the wishes of a majority of them, to adopt the course which I did finally pursue. That such communications, voluntarily made, from highly respectable and intelligent gentlemen, differing on local politics, and leaders of parties at that time, on a subject of such interest and pressing emergency as that of the election of a chief magistrate, should have a powerful influence on my mind, is perfectly natural. That I was confirmed in my vote by their suggestions, I do freely acknowledge; and therefore, as I have often heretofore frankly avowed, I now state that I voted for Mr. Adams with a view to promote Mr. Clay's future prospects for the Presidency."

[Conclusion next week.]

FACTS AND OPINIONS UPON THE BANK QUESTION.

"As soon as the bank charter was obtained, its friends began to build up princely fortunes for themselves, at the cost of the widow and orphan, and all honest persons who had subscribed for stock. The people have furnished thirteen persons (a majority of the directors) with a cudgel to break their own heads; for they can fix the value of every acre of land from Florida to the Lake of the Woods."

[Nile's Register, Sept. 1819.]

"An institution like this, penetrating by its branches every part of the Union, acting by command, and in phalanx, may in a critical moment, upset the government."—Thomas J. Jefferson.

"For a long time I saw with pain the advances of an aristocratic moneyed institution which threatened to cast a poisonous mildew over our precious liberties. [He always spoke of this country as his own.] They would have rendered our fair country a passive instrument in their hands, in which case freedom would have vanished from among us."

General Lafayette, in Nov. 1833.

"What is a corporation, such as the bill contemplates? It is A SPLENDID ASSOCIATION OF FAVORED INDIVIDUALS, taken from the mass of society, and invested with exemptions, and surrounded by immunities and privileges."

[Henry Clay, when a Democrat, in 1811.]

"May not the time arrive when the CONCENTRATION of such a vast portion the circulating medium of the country in the hands of any corporation, will be DANGEROUS TO OUR LIBERTIES? By whom is this immense power wielded? By a body, who in derogation of the great principles of all our institutions, responsibility to the people, is amenable only to few stockholders, and they chiefly foreigners."—Henry Clay in 1811.

"Within four years of its existence, the last bank of the U. S. became little better than a DEN OF ROBBERIES. Its managers, with few exceptions pursued a systematic scheme of plunder and fraud."—John C. Spencer, chairman of the Committee of Investigation, in 1819.

"A bank is a great Electioneering machine; so are we all."—Theodore Frelinghuysen in 1834.

"What am I to think of a moneyed corporation, wielding funds larger than the revenue of this nation, that tells the nation to its face that it will spend as much as it pleases on the press, and deal with Presidents as it would deal with common felons? I have barely time to say, go on with your patriotic work of extirpating such a corporation. In such a warfare with it, I am with you heart and hand."—Richard Rush in 1834.

During the half year, ending 30th June, 1834, the Bank of the United States paid the following sums for printing electioneering documents, to be used by the whigs of 1834, in the panic campaign against the administration of Gen. Jackson:

For 157,500 D. Webster's speeches,	\$5,734 00
" 100,000 Calhoun's do	2,000 00
" 37,599 Clay's do	1,656 20
" 50,000 H. Binney's do	1,000 00
" 50,000 Adams' do	2,339 00
" 7,000 Ewing's do	311 24
" 10,000 Poindexter's do	693 80
" 13,000 Southard's do	889 53
" 2,000 Corwin's do	102 64
" 3,000 Sprague's do	103 47
" 10,000 Leigh's do	280 75
" 3,000 Frelinghuysen do	68 98
Other speeches and documents,	8,592 90
Total,	\$24,252 90

The preceding facts are upon the unquestionable authority of a report to the Senate of the United States, December 1834, made by John Tyler, now President of the United States.—[See the report, Senate document, No. 17, 2d session, 23d Congress.]

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen both voted against the proposition to amend the pension act of 1832, so as to extend its provisions to the soldiers' who fought under Wayne, Clarke, St. Clair, Harmer, and Hamtramck, and to those who were in service 'under the authority of the United States against any tribe of Indians, prior to the 1st of January, 1795.' (See Congress debates, vol. 8, part 1, page 950.)

"That Henry Clay voted against a proposition to amend the same bill, so as to extend its provisions to the widows of soldiers of the revolution. (See same vol. same page.)

"That James K. Polk voted in 1826 for the bill for the relief of the surviving officers of the army of the revolution.

"That James K. Polk voted for an amendment to that bill, to provide for the widows of officers and soldiers who fell or died in the revolutionary war."

"That James K. Polk voted in 1829 for the bill 'to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war.'"

"That James K. Polk voted in 1832 for the bills granting pensions to those who defended our frontiers in the Indian wars from 1776 to 1795; and for the bill supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution."—Pennsylvania.

The following article we copy from the New York Sun, a neutral paper. It shows the opinion unprejudiced and disinterested persons have of the operation of the present whig tariff on the farming interests, and of its unjust and partial character generally. Read it, farmers:

"There is no doubt of the fact that heavy duties increase the price of the article; and for the protection to the manufacturer, the consumer has to pay an additional price on every article he uses. A farmer looks at the pile of buildings which the manufacturer is erecting; and while admiring the palace he is building for his private residence—his beautiful lawns, orchards, flower gardens, rich carriage, and pair of spanking grays, cannot avoid saying to him, 'Look ye, Mr. Manufacturer, this is all very elegant; but do you know that I and my neighbors have, in part, paid for all these improvements?' 'Ah,' says the rich manufacturer, taking a pinch of snuff from a gold box, and wiping his nose with a cambric handkerchief, 'pray explain how you have assisted to build my mansion and factories.' 'Why thus,' says the farmer. 'I have to pay you a shilling a yard more for my flannel, and six shillings a yard more for my broadcloth, than I would have to pay if there was not an exorbitant protective duty attached to those articles; so that the 25 per cent. excess is paid by me, and goes into your pocket. Now this would be very well, if the protection was reciprocal; but my flour, corn, oats and hay go down, while your articles are going up. I buy from you, and pay you 25 per cent. higher than I ought to pay; whereas no one buys of me. We have no foreign market open for our surplus. Honest John Bull floods the country with his low priced articles, while the high tariff enables you to compete with him; but he takes no corn or breadstuffs from us. We who constitute the million, the bone and muscle of the yeomanry can lay no money by, but the privileged few—the rich manufacturers—are taken care of.'"

The farmer was right. The duties on articles of necessity for the use of the poor are too high, and the duties on luxuries, with the exception of a few articles are too low. We have a tariff for the protection of one class at the expense of all other classes, instead of having duties mainly for revenue."

How can any democrat vote for Clay, who, in 1824, sold the democratic party, and defeated the voice of a large majority of the people of his own State and of the Union, by electing Adams over Jackson in order to be made Secretary of State?

How can any opponent of the old United States Bank vote for Clay, who ever sustained that rotten concern, and now advocates a new one just like it?

How can an opponent of the bankrupt law vote for Clay, who, although positively instructed against said law by the Kentucky legislature, nevertheless voted for it, and procured its passage?

How can any old Jackson man vote for Clay, who was ever the opponent of the old Hero, not only politically but personally?

THE DISTRIBUTION SCHEME.—No writer has ever described it so admirably as POLLOCK:

"With one hand he put A PENNY in the urn of poverty, And with the other took a SHILLING out."

That is the way, precisely, the feds propose to benefit the great laboring and producing classes of this country, by distributing the land proceeds to the States.

HORRIBLE.—A wretched man in the South, who is madd mad by the sight of blood, was imprudently sent out in the barn yard a short time since, to kill some chickens for dinner; he performed the deed, became excited, rushed into the house, with the decapitated fowl in one hand and the bloody knife in the other, seized the colored cook, dragged her to the fire, and plunged the chicken into the pot!

THE BEST CONDUCTOR.—A writer in the Journal of Commerce, in speaking of the best mode of protecting houses from the effects of lightning, says that surface, and not weight of metal, is requisite to conduct the fluid